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DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to the amendment filed 18 January 2019. Claims 1, 2, 8-12, 14-17, 19, and 20 are pending in this application.

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):

(a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1, 2, 8-12, 14-17, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

For the independent claims, the disclosure fails to teach “the request including at least ... an application ID that identifies a third party ProSe application server”.

Remaining claims are rejected as depending from a rejected claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 15-17, and 20 is/are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yu et al. (US 2011/0098043) in view of Pirzada et al. (US 2006/0073847), Hakola et al. (US 2013/0013926), and Van Phan et al. (US 2015/0289125).

For Claim 1, Yu teaches a method for establishing a wireless local area network (WLAN) proximity service (ProSe) connectivity between a first WLAN ProSe capable wireless transmit/receive unit (WTRU) and a second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see Figure 6, paragraph 84: WTRUs establish D2D connection), the method comprising:

receiving a request from the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU to establish a WLAN ProSe connection to the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, the request including at least an identification of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 71, 82, and 89); and

transmitting a configuration message with configuration information associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, wherein the configuration information includes: a frequency or channel number and timing information (see paragraphs 74, 83, and 91).

Yu as applied above is not explicit as to, but Pirzada teaches the configuration information including a WLAN ID of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU , a medium access control (MAC) ID of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, a frequency or channel number, a beacon interval, and timing information (see paragraphs 28, 29: parameters for configuration process; paragraph 24: device to device, 802.11).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include parameters as in Pirzada when implementing the method of Yu. One of ordinary skill would have

been able to do so with the reasonably predictable result of using known parameters to establish direct links in a known type of network.

Though Yu teaches the configuration message being at least an implicit indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 74, 83, 91: allocation of resources to be used is at least an implicit indication to establish a connection using the resources), the references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Hakola teaches the configuration message with configuration information associated with the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU being an indication to establish the WLAN ProSe connection (see paragraphs 36, 42).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide an indication as in Hakola when switching to a ProSe connection in the system of Yu and Pirzada. The motivation would be to ensure that the ProSe connection is established at an appropriate time.

The references as applied above are not explicit as to, but Van Phan teaches the request including at least an application level identification of the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU, and an application ID that identifies a third party ProSe application server (see paragraphs 28, 34, 38, 40, 41, 17: application layer identifiers, discovery report identifies devices that were discovered; the proximity discovery devices may be terminal devices; paragraphs 16, 21, 28: discovery report to server, server operates at application layer, a report directed to a server must identify the server).

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use application level identification as in Van Phan when implementing an application level service such as D2D communications. One of ordinary skill would have been able to do so with the reasonably predictable result of establishing a known type of service in a known manner.

For Claim 2, Yu teaches the method, further comprising: determining WLAN ProSe capabilities of the first WLAN ProSe capable WTRU and the second WLAN ProSe capable WTRU (see paragraphs 85, 87 and 95, 97: D2D registration by WTRUs is an indication of capabilities).



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